

## CAPSULE SUMMARY

CT-1354

Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses

4450 Angelica Drive

Huntingtown, Calvert County, Maryland

c. 1910s

Private

The Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses are some of the last remaining tenant homes on Wilson Road and an important part of the history of tobacco farming in Calvert County. Although the tenant houses are small and are simple, they housed several generations of tenants. These small, vernacular dwellings represent the last vestiges of the culture and community that formed around a tobacco farm and the relationships between hired labor and landowners. The Owen H. Jones farm is a significant historic property and its related tenant houses contribute to its history as a large tobacco farm in the area.

There are two tenant houses and a trailer located on the Jones property; however, the houses are much older than the trailer. Each tenant house is a wood-frame, vernacular dwelling with a side-gable roof and wood siding. The house to the south is nearly identical to tenant houses on the Carpenter and Ireland farms. The tenant houses are located on the north side of Angelica Drive at the corner of Wilson Road. A steep dirt road is used to access the houses which are about 200 feet apart. The houses are located in a wooded area in the northwest corner of the Jones Property. The houses are vacant and in deteriorating condition. Both houses date to the early twentieth century.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-1354

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses (preferred)

other 4450 Angelica Drive

## 2. Location

street and number 4450 Angelica Drive not for publication

city, town Huntingtown vicinity

county Calvert County

## 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Owen H. and Anne C. Jones

street and number 4731 Angelica Drive telephone

city, town Huntingtown state MD zip code 20639

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Calvert County Courthouse liber JLB 11 folio 210

city, town Prince Frederick tax map 22 tax parcel 212 tax ID number 063050

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

## 7. Description

Inventory No. CT-1354

### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

### SUMMARY

There are two tenant houses and a trailer located on the Jones property; however, the houses are much older than the trailer. Each tenant house is a wood-frame, vernacular dwelling with a side-gable roof and wood siding. The house to the south is nearly identical to tenant houses on the Carpenter and Ireland farms. The tenant houses are located on the north side of Angelica Drive at the corner of Wilson Road. A steep dirt road is used to access the houses which are about 200 feet apart. The houses are located in a wooded area in the northwest corner of the Jones Property. The houses are vacant and in deteriorating condition. Both houses date to the early twentieth century.

### DESCRIPTION

The first house, located at the north end of the parcel is a two-by-one bay, two-story, vernacular dwelling with a shallowly pitched, side-gable roof clad in standing seam metal with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. There is one central interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap on the roof ridge. The tenant house is of wood-frame construction and is supported by concrete block piers. The house is clad in wood clapboard siding. The fenestration is symmetrical with single six-over-one double-hung wood sash windows on all elevations and one of the original six-over-six double-hung sash windows on the first story of the façade. Some of the windows are modern metal and have been placed in the original wood frames. The entry on the west elevation is a wood door with three panels and a four-pane light. There is a secondary entry on the east elevation that is missing. This was most likely a wooden door. There is no porch to the house, only a set of wood steps on the west elevation. There are stairs in the southeast corner of the house that are visible from the exterior.

There is a one-by-one bay, one-story outhouse with a shed-roof clad in vertical wood plank siding. The roof is also covered in wood. There is a wood, batten door on the ground near the outhouse that most likely belongs to the outhouse. There are several other holes near the outhouse which are evidence of its previous locations. There is a modern toilet inside.

The modern trailer is located about 150 feet from the first tenant house.

The second house is a two-by-one bay, two-story, vernacular dwelling with a shallowly pitched side-gable roof clad in corrugated metal with overhanging eaves. There is one interior end brick chimney on the south elevation that has now fallen. The house is wood-frame construction and is supported by concrete and stone piers. The house is sheathed in the original wood weatherboard siding. The fenestration is symmetrical with single six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows in each bay. Many of the windows are now missing; there is only one present on the second story. The windows are surrounded by thin wood casings. There are two entries, one on the east and one on the west elevation; however, only the door on the west elevation remains and it is a solid

## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Construction dates early 1900s

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

### SUMMARY

Calvert County encompasses a narrow piece of land between the Chesapeake Bay to the east, and the Patuxent River to the west and south. It is surrounded by water on all sides except to the north where it adjoins Anne Arundel County. Calvert County is the smallest of the five counties of Southern Maryland and fourth oldest in Maryland.<sup>1</sup> Although the County once stretched to the headwaters of the Patuxent River in modern-day Frederick County, it now measures only 218 square miles, making it the smallest of all Maryland counties. High cliffs characterize Calvert County's bay side shoreline. Conversely, the numerous creeks along the Patuxent River facilitated maritime traffic, servicing the County's richest agricultural lands.

Wilson Road runs parallel to the Chesapeake Bay and is bound to the north by Plum Point Road and to the south by Emmanuel Church Road. Huntingtown and Prince Frederick are the two largest towns in close proximity. The Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses are located on a stretch of road between the Wilson Road and Plum Point Road intersection to the north and the Wilson Road and Emmanuel Church Road intersection to the south.

Ornate and modest twentieth century homesteads, tobacco barns, farm outbuildings, and tenant houses are linked by Wilson Road, which has been a prominent local thoroughfare since the mid-nineteenth century. Other significant landscape features along Wilson Road in the mid-nineteenth century include a steamship landing, a wharf and a windmill located at Plum Point.<sup>2</sup> Dunn Road is the only other road that dates to the mid-nineteenth century. Dunn Road branches off Wilson Road and originally extended all the way east to the Bay and as far west as the Freeland properties.<sup>3</sup> Today, Dunn Road ends at Suit's Chance, a farm in a County Agricultural Preservation District.<sup>4</sup> In historic maps dating to the mid-nineteenth century, many large farm properties stand

<sup>1</sup> Stein, Charles Francis. "A History of Calvert County." Schneidereith & Sons: Baltimore, 1977: 1.

<sup>2</sup> 1865 Martenet Atlas of Maryland.

<sup>3</sup> Morris Suit Interview. Oral History Interview with Amy Bolasky Skinner for Wilson Road Historic Context Study, 10 March 2009.

<sup>4</sup> Morris Suit Interview.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CT-1354

Dames & Moore, "Historic Sites Context Study and National Register Evaluation." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1995.

Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript. Oral History Interview with William A. Poe for Wilson Road Historic Context Study, 19 July 2008.

McDaniel, George W. *Hearth and Home: Preserving a People's Culture*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1982: 7-8.

Robert A. Elder, Jr., "Excavation Report on the Angelica (Knoll) Area: A Colonial Historical Site on the Jones Farm in Calvert County, Maryland," *Maryland Archeology* Volume 27, Number 1, March 1991.

Stein, Charles Francis. "A History of Calvert County." Schneidereith & Sons: Baltimore, 1977.

Sundermann, Anne. *The Money Crop*. Crownsville, Maryland: The Maryland Historical Trust, 2005.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	3 acres
Acreage of historical setting	3 acres
Quadrangle name	Prince Frederick

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses are bounded on the west side by Wilson Road and by Angelica Drive to the South. When the Jones property was subdivided the eastern and northern boundaries were defined by the new property boundaries. The property is 3 acres and is located at the northwestern corner of the larger Jones property.

## 11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Stacy Montgomery, Architectural Historian		
organization	The Ottery Group	date	August 10 <sup>th</sup> , 2009
street & number	3420 Morningwood Drive	telephone	301-562-1975
city or town	Olney	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Department of Planning  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

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wood door. The wood steps that once led to the doors are also missing. There are no outbuildings associated with the house; however, there is a lot of cut wood siding stacked inside the house.

There are two additions to the main house. The first is a nearly identical wing located to the north. It is a two-by-one bay, two-story addition with a side-gable roof that connects to the original house. There is an interior end brick chimney on the north elevation. The addition is of wood-frame construction, rests on a concrete and stone pier foundation, and is clad in wood weatherboard siding. The fenestration is the same as the main house except there is only a door on the east elevation, not on the west. The second addition to the second tenant house is a one-by-one bay, one-story addition at the north end of the house. It has a side-gable roof and is clad like the main house. The addition has a foundation like the main house, except in the northeast corner where the foundation is completely concrete block. There is a wood paneled door on the east elevation with a screen door. The door is accessed by a set of wood steps, some of which are missing.



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along Wilson Road including Letchworth's Chance (CT-25), the Ireland Farm (CT-26), the Owen H. Jones Farm (CT-476), the Baden-Anderson Farm (CT-27), and a modest side-parlor house known as the Plank House (CT-257).<sup>5</sup>

The Wilson Road area can be found on maps dating to the seventeenth century. Augustine Hermann placed Plum Point on his map in 1675, and depicted a number of plantations along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and the Patuxent River. Later, in the mid-nineteenth century, the Martenet map shows Plum Point in excellent detail. In 1892, the United States Geological Survey depicts Plum Point and Wilson Road, and subsequent modifications to this map by the USGS reveals various changes on the landscape, including the addition to new structures and the alteration of roadways, including Plum Point Road. For example the 1910 USGS Topographic Map shows three improved roads extending east from Wilson Road toward the Bay.<sup>6</sup> The northernmost road is Patience Place. The Ireland family farmstead (CT-26) is located along this road. Although the property and buildings were visible in the mid-nineteenth century, Patience Place does not appear mapped until about the early-twentieth century.<sup>7</sup> The next road to the south is Angelica Drive. The Owen H. Jones family farm (CT-476) is located at the end of this road. The Owen H. Jones farm can trace its roots to the Hance and Wilson families back to the mid-nineteenth century. The southernmost road is Camp Kaufmann Road. The Agnes Buckler House (CT-478), visible on the 1910 topographic map, is located at the end of Camp Kaufmann Road on a dirt trace.

The most significant change to the area occurs in the mid-twentieth century. The 1932 US Geological Survey Topographical Map shows subdivisions and new roads along Wilson Road as Calvert County connects with surrounding counties.<sup>8</sup> Letchworth's Chance (CT-25) is subdivided and the Neeld Estates appears with many private properties clustered along the Bay's shoreline. Additionally, on this map Dunn Road no longer connects to Stinnett Road. Since the 1930s Dunn Road has only been accessible from Wilson Road. A new road, branches east off Wilson Road, south of Patience Place. Paul Hance Road is the location of the original Paul Hance House (CT-474) as well as the former H. Oscar Bowen House (CT-473). Although they no are longer standing, both properties were visible in the mid-nineteenth century.

The last major alteration to the roads connecting to Wilson Road was documented in the 1939 Topographic Map surveyed by the US Department of Agriculture and also appears on the current Topographic Map for

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<sup>5</sup> A.D. Bache, United States Coast Survey, Western Shore of Chesapeake Bay, 1847. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

<sup>6</sup> Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1900. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

<sup>7</sup> Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1900. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

<sup>8</sup> Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1932. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

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Wilson Road.<sup>9</sup> The map shows the original northern curvature of Plum Point Road; however, it also demonstrates the changed and improved Plum Point Road running due east towards the Bay and the wharf ruins. The modern road takes this path.

The history of the Wilson Road area can be defined by two overarching themes: Agriculture and Transportation. The movement of goods, such as tobacco, was facilitated by water transportation that linked individual plantations to shipping centers in the County and around the Chesapeake Bay. Later, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the development of inland road networks became essential to the commercial success of Calvert's plantations.

Water transportation had always been the most effective means for shipping and receiving goods throughout Calvert County. Until the twentieth century roads in Calvert County were rural and unimproved; steamships took goods to places like Baltimore to be sold or shipped overseas. "The creation of regular commercial and passenger service on the Bay helped boost the local economy. The most successful of the early attempts to create a regular shipping line in Calvert County was established by Captain George Weems in 1817. The Weems Steamship Line was the principal carrier between the Port of Baltimore and southern Maryland."<sup>10</sup>

In the Wilson Road vicinity there was a wharf at Plum Point. The first wharf at Plum Point was located 250 to 300 feet north of the present Plum Point Road. It was relocated further south in 1893 and rebuilt three quarters of a mile long, "L-shaped" and one of the longest on the Chesapeake Bay. The location of the wharf was one catalyst for development along Wilson Road. Areas around the wharf became gathering places where locals could watch the ships load and use the private beaches. Some families allowed the public to park on their land while others created private beach cottages for rent.<sup>11</sup> The Wilson Store (later the Dixon Store) was a combined store and post office often frequented by locals and visitors alike. Plum Point was a bustling area along Wilson Road until August of 1933 when a hurricane devastated the farms and the crop along Wilson Road. The hurricane demolished the warehouse as well as most of the pier.

Wilson Road's association with agriculture can be seen in the landscape and found in the local relationships of residents. One result of the reliance on tobacco is seen in the area of Calvert County along the Bay, notably a lack of central towns, as well as "the significant role that elite planters had in the political and social life in the

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<sup>9</sup> Topographic Atlas of Maryland Counties of Calvert Charles and St. Mary's, United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1939. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum and Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1993. Available through Terrain Navigator.

<sup>10</sup> Dames & Moore, "Historic Sites Context Study and National Register Evaluation." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1995:4 and Stein 1977:169.

<sup>11</sup> Eshelman & Associates, "Calvert County Steamboat Wharves and Landings: Architectural Level Survey and Inventory." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1996 and Carpenter, Evelyn B. "A History of Carpenter's Beach." Calvert County Marine Museum: Unpublished manuscript, 1984.



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community, and the complex interrelationships between the various classes and races living together within the community.”<sup>12</sup> Wilson Road, an example of the broader characterization of Calvert County, was a prime location for tobacco farming, a “combination of favorable soil and topography, good river transportation and fortunate economic considerations contributed to Calvert County’s being overwhelmingly agricultural from its beginning, with tobacco the principal cash crop.”<sup>13</sup> Families settled along Wilson Road to live and grow tobacco. Wilson Road has no town center nearby with the closest town being Huntingtown, 9 miles to the northwest, or Prince Frederick 4.5 miles to the southwest. Being in such close proximity, all the families along Wilson Road socialized with, went to school with, worshipped with and often married one another. Many of the current residents along Wilson Road have surnames such as Bassford (later Carpenter), Wilson, Hance, Jones, Ireland. The expansive layout of family farms along the landscape of Wilson Road highlights the way Calvert County was settled as a result of tobacco farming. Tobacco would remain the chief crop and one of the defining features of the County until well into the late twentieth century.

After World War II with improvements to transportation a “dramatic change to the character and landscape of Calvert County” occurred.<sup>14</sup> The area is now linked to the Washington-Baltimore metropolitan area and real estate prices have increased while demands for tobacco have decreased. With properties along Wilson Road no longer focused on tobacco farming tenants have moved away and dwellings are vacant. Many family homesteads have been subdivided to provide land and houses for current and future generations.

Despite modern changes to Calvert County, the agricultural landscape along Wilson Road is not so altered that one cannot discern the historic character. The Wilson Road area can be characterized as a rural farming community whose origins are firmly rooted in the production of tobacco. From its first settlements at places like Angelica in the 1600s, farming was the primary economic focus that helped establish the community along Wilson Road. In many ways, the community remains largely unaltered, with descendants of nineteenth century settlers still living in the area today, namely the Degges at Letchworth’s Chance (CT-25), the Carpenters at Bellcar (CT-472), the Ireland farm (CT-26), the Hances at Paul Hance Farm (CT-474), the Hances and Jones at Owen H. Jones Farm (CT-476), and the Bucklers at Agnes H. Buckler Farm (CT-478 and S. Chester Buckler Farm CT-492). These families continue to leave their legacy along the landscape through the buildings, structures, and vistas that have historically characterized Calvert County.

The intensive nature of tobacco farming required many farmers in Calvert County to take on extra workers to produce a successful crop. As the cycle of tobacco is over a year from planting to prizing and selling, cheap labor was essential to make the work profitable. Prior to the Civil War, farmers relied on slave labor to plant, tend, pick, strip, and dry the tobacco; however, following emancipation at the end of the war, tenant farming

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<sup>12</sup> Kulikoff, Allan, “Tobacco and Slaves.” University of North Carolina: Chapel Hill, 1986 and Dames & Moore 1995: 5.

<sup>13</sup> Dames & Moore 1995: 4.

<sup>14</sup> Dames & Moore 1995: 17.

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and other forms of sharecropping replaced the system of slavery as the primary means by which the tobacco economy could continue.

Tenant farming and sharecropping were similar forms of economy wherein a landless farmer was provided land on which to produce a crop, primarily tobacco along Wilson Road.<sup>15</sup> Because of the relative value of tobacco per acre compared to other crops, it was favored by small farmers who owned less than one hundred acres. Also, the relatively small size of the farms provided plenty of work for tenant farmers who could move from one farm to the other.<sup>16</sup> To earn extra income tenants helped farm owners hang and strip tobacco in the winter and often raised their own crops as well.<sup>17</sup> Since some aspects of tobacco cultivation were labor intensive yet relatively low skill, tenant farmers with larger families could get help from their children to increase profitability.<sup>18</sup> The system, much like sharecropping, provided little upward economic or social mobility; as a result, very few tenant farmers earned enough money to buy a farm of their own and improve their situation.<sup>19</sup>

Tenant farming and sharecropping were essential to tobacco cultivation in the area; however, the impact these forms of labor had on farmers was often negative. Tenant farming and sharecropping were hard ways of life, with long hours, little income, and little promise of advancement. Many farmers also lacked a complete education as they often dropped out or missed a lot of school to work in the fields and earn extra income for their families. Some farmers believed that tenant "farming was akin to slavery" because it allowed landlords to maintain a low cost workforce when slavery was no longer legal.<sup>20</sup> The economic constraints of tenant farming and the racism and segregation many tenant farmers faced in the first half of the twentieth century made it difficult for tenant farmers to improve their situation.<sup>21</sup> In many cases, tenant farmers drifted from farm to farm and took on side jobs in the off season including construction, oyster fishing, raising other crops, grave digging, and driving tobacco to Baltimore.<sup>22</sup>

A good relationship was an interdependent one where the farm owner was dependent on the tenant for their labor and the tenant was reliant on the owner for housing, goods and services in the time before the crop was sold.<sup>23</sup> If a tenant was in a good situation on a certain farm, they were motivated to be good tenants and hard workers; likewise, if an owner wanted to keep a good tenant, he needed to provide the best resources and

<sup>15</sup> Prola, Rosemary. *Ponds Wood Road Historic Context*, 2007: 2-3.

<sup>16</sup> Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-10.

<sup>17</sup> Sundermann, Anne. *The Money Crop*. Crownsville, Maryland: The Maryland Historical Trust, 2005: 43.

<sup>18</sup> Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-12.

<sup>19</sup> Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 41.

<sup>20</sup> Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 43.

<sup>21</sup> Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 88-89.

<sup>22</sup> Poe, William A. *Images of America: African Americans of Calvert County*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2008: 114 and 157.

<sup>23</sup> Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript. Oral History Interview with William A. Poe for Wilson Road Historic Context Study, 19 July 2008.

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equipment.<sup>24</sup> While whites and African-Americans did not enjoy the same privileges and opportunities, on the farm there was a sense of a common goal and a mutual interest in a successful crop yield. Many farm owners grew up with the children of their tenant farmers and were raised in part by tenant farmer's wives.<sup>25</sup> The farm owners and tenant farmers worked side-by-side in the tobacco fields and developed a strong sense of kinship and dependency.<sup>26</sup> Former tobacco farmer Jackson Evans Ireland felt that tenant farming, "was kind of paternalistic, but you had an obligation to take care of your tenants."<sup>27</sup> Farm owners helped their tenants secure material goods and deal with bureaucracy. As Ireland explained, "if a tenant had a problem... a lot of the older tenants were illiterate... you found things for them to do so they could make some money..."<sup>28</sup>

Although the tenant houses were small and often did not have running water or even electricity, they allowed the tenant farmers to have their own home at no additional cost.<sup>29</sup> Tenant houses were often located on the margins of property boundaries. They were typically one or two stories with a chimney and an outhouse. Tenant houses were "plain in appearance" and usually had "no structural or decorative features outside such as a porch, window shutters or door or window trim."<sup>30</sup> The interior often had irregular boards and walls that had not been whitewashed.<sup>31</sup> Farm owners would add onto the houses as it became necessary, particularly to accommodate a good tenant's growing family.<sup>32</sup> In later years mobile homes replaced the houses as they provided modern amenities. Tenants also had the opportunity to farm the land around their house in their free time to earn extra cash for necessities or future land ownership.<sup>33</sup>

A number of farmers along Wilson Road, including the Carpenters and Andersons, had tenant houses built for specific families who were mainstays on the farm. The connection between the farm owner, his tenant and their families played an important role in the continued success of tobacco farming in Calvert County through the late-twentieth century. These relations along Wilson Road are clear from the histories of each farm and the families who worked them.

The Owen H. Jones Farm has had a long history in Calvert County. The tract was originally known as Angelica. Although its early history is unclear, there is a great deal of speculation based upon historical research and archaeological investigations. One such report asserts that Angelica was once home to a trading post (between

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<sup>24</sup> Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

<sup>25</sup> Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 85-86.

<sup>26</sup> Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

<sup>27</sup> Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

<sup>28</sup> Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

<sup>29</sup> Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 41-42.

<sup>30</sup> McDaniel, George W. *Hearth and Home: Preserving a People's Culture*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1982: 7-8.

<sup>31</sup> McDaniel, George W. *Hearth and Home* 1982: 8.

<sup>32</sup> Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

<sup>33</sup> Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 45.

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1650 and 1770), a commercial pier, and a windmill; however, these assertions have not been substantiated.<sup>34</sup> From the 1640's to 1676 the property was part of a larger land holding owned by Leonard Strong, a Puritan who was expelled from the colony of Virginia. Strong, who later became a Quaker, left the property to his daughter, Elizabeth, who married Charles James in 1670.<sup>35</sup> In 1676 Elizabeth sold her land holdings, likely including Angelica, to Thomas Williams. The next known transfer of the Angelica property came in 1717 when another Quaker, Richard Johns acquired the property. Johns' son Isaac willed the property to his three sons Richard, Samuel and Abraham; Abraham was married to Elizabeth Hance whose family also held lands in Calvert County and along Wilson Road.<sup>36</sup> In the early-nineteenth century, the property was sold by Stephen Jones to Richard Roberts.<sup>37</sup>

In the mid-nineteenth century, Dr. Benjamin Owens Hance (1824-1892) owned the property. His young wife Elizabeth (1825-1850) is buried on the property in a family cemetery. Around 1860 the property was willed to Arrianna E. Wilson Hance (d. 1923) from Benjamin Owens Hance by a deed overseen by the Sheriff, Sterling Smith.<sup>38</sup> Arrianna E. Wilson Hance willed the property to her daughter, Mollie Owen Jones Hance (1863-1937) and her son Benjamin Owen Hance (1868-1924) and his wife Myrtle T. Hance (1883-1981), all of whom are also buried in the family cemetery on the property.<sup>39</sup> Mollie inherited the entire property upon her brother's death and passed to her three children, Benjamin Hance Jones (m. F. Mildred Jones), Samuel Wilson Jones (m. Ethel Bowen Jones), and Elizabeth Hones Andreae (d. 1995, m. Charles Norman Andreae, d. 1952). Elizabeth and Benjamin bought Samuel's shares in the property in 1936.<sup>40</sup> In later years, Elizabeth Jones Andreae and her family built a home on a portion of the property closer to the water. While the family still has ownership of a part of the property, the majority is owned by the descendants of Benjamin Hance Jones.<sup>41</sup> His son, Owen "Bud" Jones, married Anne Carpenter, the daughter of neighbors Evelyn and George Oscar Carpenter. They had three children, Robert Jones, Peggy Jones Demedis, and Marcy Jones Lambert.<sup>42</sup> The house is named for Owen H. Jones.

The large Jones property accommodated several homes and barns, a family cemetery, and a tobacco farm that ran for a number of generations. The main house on the Jones farm sits atop the knoll, overlooking the bay, and its original form matches that of the neighboring Baden-Anderson Farm (CT-27). In the mid to late-twentieth

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<sup>34</sup> Elder, Jr., 1991: 4.

<sup>35</sup> Elder, Jr., 1991: 3, based on research at the Maryland State Archives.

<sup>36</sup> Elder, Jr., 1991: 3, based on research at the Maryland State Archives.

<sup>37</sup> Elder, Jr., 1991: 3, based on research at the Maryland State Archives.

<sup>38</sup> Elder, Jr., 1991: 3, and Calvert County Deed AAH No. 37, folio 552, dated October 16, 1937.

<sup>39</sup> Elder, Jr., 1991: 3.

<sup>40</sup> Elder, Jr., 1991: 3.

<sup>41</sup> Calvert County Deed AWR No. 28, folio 70, dated October 13, 1951.

<sup>42</sup> Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript. Oral History Interview with William A. Poe for Wilson Road Historic Context Study, 19 July 2008.



# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-1354

Name Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses  
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

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century, more houses were built on the property to accommodate the expanding family. A family cemetery, located by the tobacco barns, provides a place of rest for several generations of Hances, Jones, and Wilsons. The family stopped farming tobacco in the twentieth century; however, evidence of the farming remains. Neighbor Jackson Evans Ireland recalled that the family used many tenant farmers to do grow the tobacco. He remembers the Gross family, Andrew, Major, and Major Junior.<sup>43</sup> The Gross family and other tenants lived in the tenant homes at the corner of Angelica Drive and Wilson Road. The Owen H. Jones Farm, also known as Angelica, has decreased greatly in size since its earliest days; yet the property remains an important part of the history of tobacco farming on Wilson Road and in Calvert County.

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses are some of the last remaining tenant homes on Wilson Road and an important part of the history of tobacco farming in Calvert County. All though the tenant houses are small and are simple, they housed several generations of tenants. These small, vernacular dwellings represent the last vestiges of the culture and community that formed around a tobacco farm and the relationships between hired labor and landowners. The Owen H. Jones farm is a significant historic property and its related tenant houses contribute to its history as a large tobacco farm in the area.

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<sup>43</sup> Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

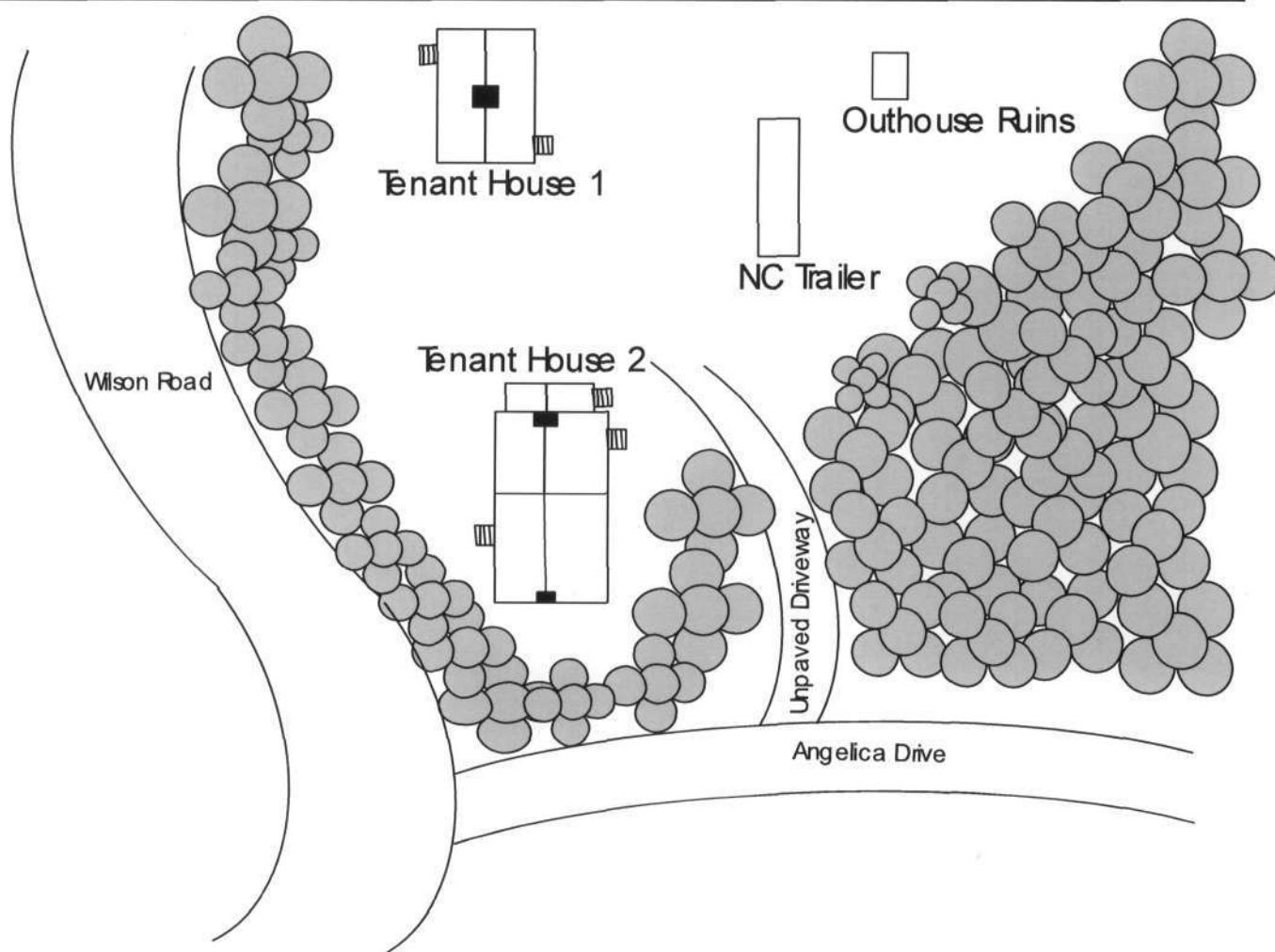


# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-1354

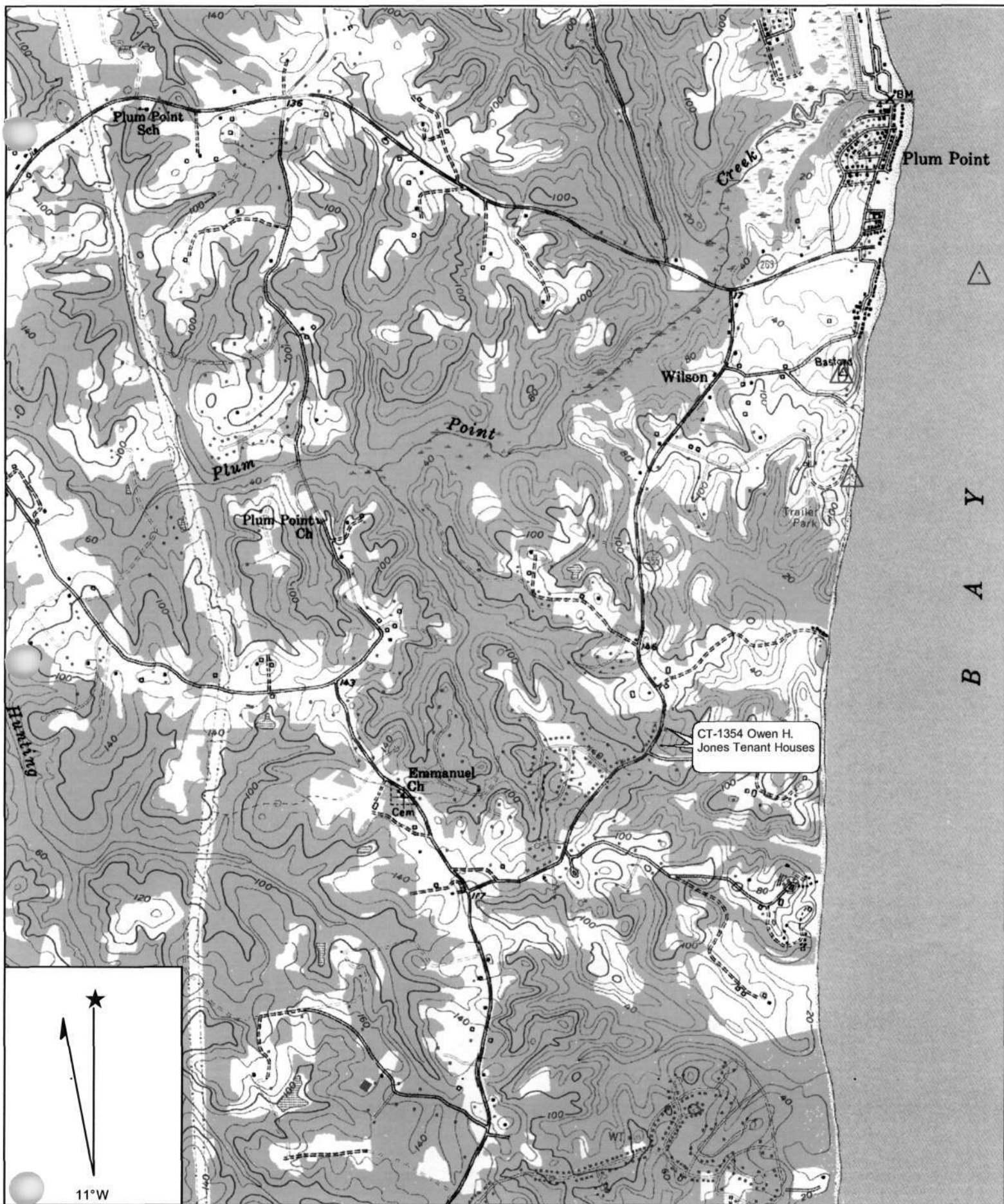
Name Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses  
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1



Maryland Historical Trust Inventory No. CT1354  
Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses  
Huntingtown, Calvert County MD  
Site Plan  
Not to Scale  
Tenant Houses, 4450 Angelica Drive





Name: PRINCE FREDERICK  
 Date: 5/26/2009  
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 038°35' 31.69" N 076°32' 08.51" W  
 Caption: CT-1354 Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses  
 4450 Angelica Drive  
 Huntingtown, MD



CT-1354

Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Tenant House West Faade

1 of 13





CT-1354

Owen H James Tenant Houses

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Tenant House 1 Northwest Elevation

2 of 13



CT-1354

Owen W. Jones Tenant Houses  
Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPC

Tenant House 1 East Elevation  
3 of 13.



CT-1354

Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

7.26.2009

MD SHPD

Tenant House 1 South Elevation

4 of 13





C7-1354

Queen H. Jones Tenant Houses

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Tenant 1 Out House North West Elevation

5 of 13



CT-1354

Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Tenant 11. Onthouse South east Elevation

6 of 13



CT-1354

Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009.

MD SHPO

Tenant 1 Pump

7 of 13





CT-1354

Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SMPD

Tenant Trailer West

8 of 13



CT-1354

Owen 17 Jones Tenant Houses

Calvert County (MD)

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Tenant Trailer Shed

9 of 13



CT-1354

Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Tenant 2 East Fagpole.

10 of 13



CT-1354

Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses

Calvert County MD

Ray Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SMD

Tenant 2 North Blevins

11 of 13





C7-1354

Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses

Calvert County (X11)

Amy Skinner

2. 26. 2009.

MD SHPD

Tenant 2 South West Elevator

12 of 13.



CT-1354

Over H. James Tenant Houses

Calvert County, MD

Amy Skinner

2. 26. 2009

MD SHPO

Tenant 2 South Elevation

13 of 13